

Magnetoencephalography(MEG)

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Magnetoencephalography and Clinical Application

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- Abstract -

Magnetoencephalography (MEG), the measurement of magnetic fields produced by neuronal current associated with normal and pathologic brain activities, is a totally noninvasive method for localizing functional regions of the brain.

During the past several years, many clinical research centers are working to expand various fundamental functional brain regions, which can be easily localized, as well as to characterize magnetic abnormalities which accompany a wide variety of cerebral disease. At present, MEG is used in a number of clinical centers throughout the world for the presurgical functional localization of eloquent cortex, and for the non-invasive localization of epileptiform activity. And also, non-invasiveness means that it can be used for screening and repetitive follow-up measurement without concern for adverse effects.

As procedures for activating various functional brain regions are standardized, and as the effects of specific cerebral diseases on the MEG are carefully documented in controlled studies, the number of routine neurological applications for MEG will increase significantly.

In this paper, the basic principles of MEG are reviewed briefly with its clinical application to neurologic disease.

Key Words : Magnetoencephalography

	(bioelectric current)	(neuron)
	(muscle fiber)	
Magnetoencephalography(MEG)		1.
(magnetic field)	가	
	(neuron)가	(cerebral cortex)
19 Hans Christian Oersted가 (elec-		(neural synapse)
tric current)	“ Simple	(signal informa-
Right-Hand Rule ”	, tion network)	

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가
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(neural signal)
(current flow)
가 “SQUID(Superconducting Quantum Interference Device)-magnetometer” (sensor)
(recording) 가 .
(Electroencephalography, EEG),
(Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, fMRI), (Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography, SPECT),
(Positron Emission Tomography, PET), (Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy, MRS)
Magnetoencephalography(MEG) .
Magnetoencephalography(MEG) 가
MEG
1.
(biomagnetic field)
1963 Baule McFee
(magnetic signal) 2, MEG
SQUID(Superconducting Quantum Interference Device) Zimmerman
60 3 MIT Cohen magnetic shielded room
(spontaneous alpha rhythm)
(brain activity) 4.
가 40
Magnetoencephalography(MEG)
(evoked response)
가 5-7. MEG
(brain basic functional research)
“ large-array whole head biomagnetometer system ”
가
“ magnetic source imaging(MSI) ” , MEG

(anatomical structure)
(superimposition)
MRI
,
(spatial resolution)
2.
(current flow)
가 (electric current)
, 가 90
(Simple Right Hand Rule).
(magnitude) Biot-Savart's law
,
$$B = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{Q \times r}{r^3}$$

B : magnetic field magnitude of a current dipole
 μ : permeability of free space
Q : current dipole
r : distance from current dipole to location at measured area
(brain spherical model)
(homogeneity) (magnitude) current dipole(\bar{Q}) (magnitude)
가
(intracellular current)가
(extracellular current circuit)
가
(volume current)
,
가
(cancellation) (net magnetic field) “ zero ”가
(Fig. 1).
(detection coil) (radial) 가
(sulcus)
“ tangential dipole ”
(gyrus)
“ radial dipole ”
가 8(Fig. 2, 3).

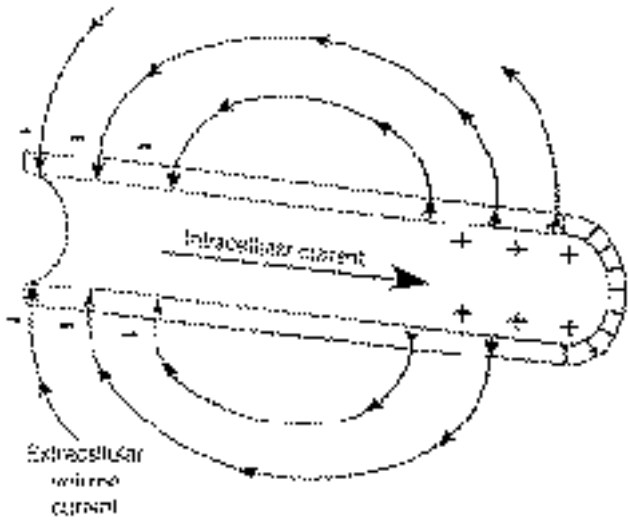


Figure 1. Current pattern within and near a dendrite
1) intracellular current, 2) extracellular current

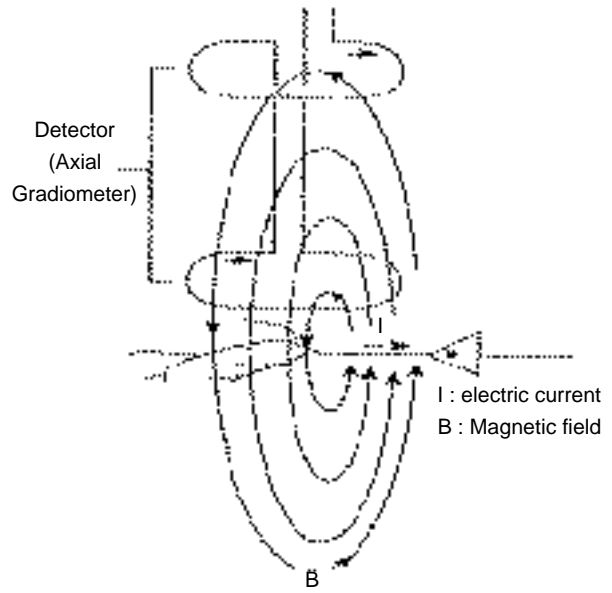


Figure 3. Magnetic field is generated according to the simple right hand rule when electric current flows.

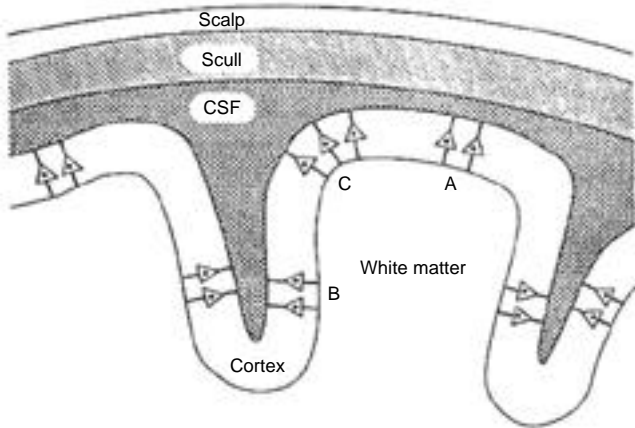


Figure 2. Cells oriented perpendicular to the skull (A) fail to generate an extracranial magnetic field. Cells oriented parallel to the skull (B) produce a significant radial magnetic field. Cells of intermediate orientation (C) have both radial and tangential current components.

가 , 가
(scalp)
(primary current)
MEG
(synchronized neuronal activity)
(time resolution)
MEG EEG 가 , EEG가
(electric potential)
, MEG
가 . EEG
(referential electrode)
(localization)
montage
MEG
(reference free). MEG
(electrode)
(measurement time)
(anesthesia가
(potential isocontour line)
(electric pattern)
(magnetic pattern) 가

3.
(computed tomography, CT),
(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)
가 ,
(static)
, SPECT, PET func-
tional MRI
(x-ray), (radioactive tracer), X
(magnitude) 가 가
1920 Hans Berger

(localization inaccuracy)
 가 . (source)
 , (brain), (cere-
 brospinal fluid), (skull), (scalp)
 (inhomogeneity) 가
 9.
 MEG (magnitude)가 source
 (r^3)
 (deep source) (superficial source)
 magnetometer
 (source detection) 가
 , EEG (cur-
 rent) 가 (radial
 current)
 . MEG magnetometer (sulci)
 (tangential currents)
 가 (tangential
 current selectivity)
 (sensory cortex area) (sulci)
 (brain sensory evoked
 potential)
 MEG EEG
 SQUID-magnetometer
 -269
 (liquid helium)
 MEG 가
 MEG 가
 EEG MEG
 MEG EEG

1) Presurgical Functional Mapping

(eloquent cortex)
 (localization)
 (direct electrical stim-
 ulation) (electrocorticography)
 (somatosensory
 evoked responses monitoring)
 , MEG
 (functional
 mapping of sensorimotor cortex)가 가 (Fig.
 4-1, 2, 5-1, 2). (auditory),
 (somatosensory), (visual)
 가 11-15 MR angiography
 MRI
 (functional



Figure 4-1. Isocontour maps of scalp potential on somatosensory evoked magnetic response (N20m) by left median nerve stimuli : Arrow illustrated the location of the equivalent current dipole.

4.

MEG “spontaneous activity”
 “event related signal response”
 . (epileptiform discharge) abnormal
 low-frequency magnetic activity(ALFMA)
 (spontaneous activity)
 (information
 processing response) 10.

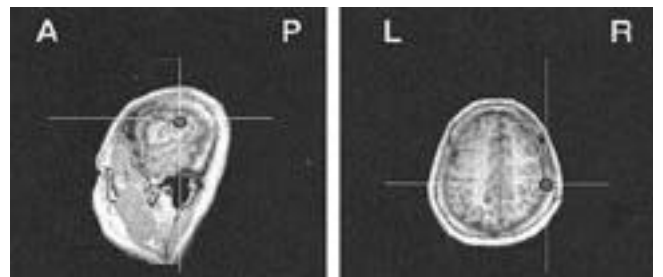


Figure 4-2. Magnetic source localization showing source of N20m component of left median nerve stimuli (somatosensory evoked response). The source localizes to contralateral postcentral gyrus.



Figure 5-1. Isocontour map of auditory evoked magnetic responses on right auditory stimuli (N100m).

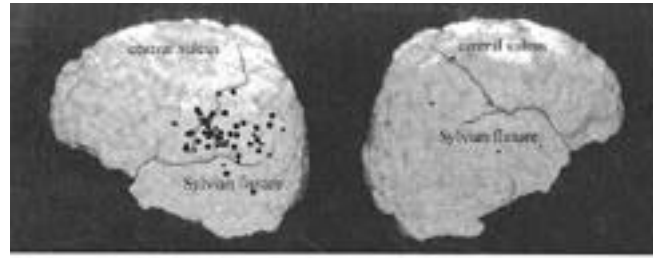


Figure 6. There are significant number of left hemisphere discharges with source localizing to the inferior region with posterior extension just above the Sylvian plane in patient of seizure disorder.

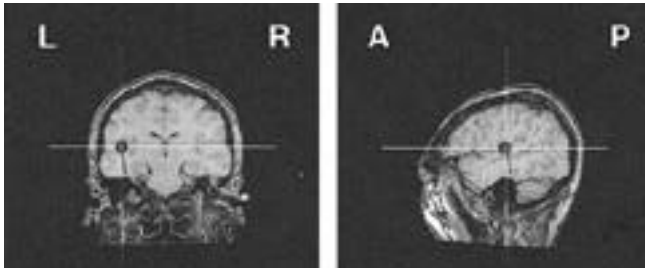


Figure 5-2. Magnetic source localization images showing that auditory responses (N100m) to auditory stimuli localize along the Sylvian fissure.

area) (pathologic area) (variation)
 가
 가가
 (memory), (language), (attention)
 MEG WADA

2) Epileptiform Discharge

MEG 가
 EEG, SPECT, PET MEG
 magnetometer Dewar 가
 small array(7 channels, etc) large
 array(306 channels-Neuromag) system 가

(seizure onset)
 (ictal activity) MEG
 (interictal activity)
 (interictal) MEG
 EEG 가 MEG
 19-20
 MEG EEG, SPECT, PET MEG
 (analysis) "single dipole model"
 (validity)
 (multiple extended spike)
 single
 dipole model
 "multidipole model", "current distribution model"
 EEG MEG
 MEG EEG
 EEG, MEG
 MEG (independent)
 (dependent)
 (leading side)
 (visual inspection)
 (temporal relationship)
 (temporal resolution)
 MEG가 21.
 (extratemporal lobe epilepsy)
 가 (invasive monitoring)
 가 MEG

2) Abnormal Low - Frequency Magnetic Activity (ALFMA)

MEG (normal healthy subject)
 EEG 가 8 ~ 9Hz
 (low frequency wave)
 . EEG (multiple recording site)
 MEG (slowing wave) (focality)
 . "ALFMA"
 (ischemic change)²²
 (epilepsy), (intracranial mass), (trauma), (psychiatric dysfunction)²³ 가 .
 , MEG
 , 가
 , MEG
 , , , , 가(high cost)

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